

AUSTRIA'S ARMY OF
POLAND IN RETREATRussian Offensive Against In-
vaders North of Krasnik
Continues.

LOOK FOR WARSAW DRIVE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 10.—Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian offensive against the Austrians continues in Poland north of Krasnik. Petrograd dispatches say the forces of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand are in retreat. From Berlin comes the word that the situation is unchanged.

It is apparent that the Austrians are out of touch with Field Marshal von Mackensen. This fact has caused considerable speculation among military critics. Some are inclined to see in the situation a preliminary to a strong German drive toward Warsaw from the north. They believe the chief German force has been shifted from the south to the north, as there were reports today of activity around Przemysl, around Ossowiec, north of the Vistula.

The official statement received from Petrograd is as follows:

Operations in the Saviil region, west of the Nieman, on the Narov front and on the left of the Vistula, have been without important changes.

On the Bobr, below Ossowiec, near the village of Brjostow, an attempt by the enemy to bridge the river was frustrated by our troops and the bridge was destroyed. We captured an enemy aeroplane in the valley of the Plesia.

In the sector of Jodunowicz-Prasnyez there have been lively artillery duels and isolated engagements.

In the direction of Bolimow, near the village of Rominow, the enemy was unable to advance at any point, in spite of the use by him of asphyxiating gases, and we continue to occupy our original positions.

In the direction of Lublin our offensive has developed in the entire region from the confluence of the Poblina Brook to a point south of Ruchawa (north of Krasnik). The enemy continues to retire, while trying to stop our advance, and offered particularly stubborn resistance on Hill 115, south of the village of Wikosagany. The number of prisoners taken by us thus far exceeds 15,000.

From Ruchawa to a point west of the Bug there have been no operations, except an attack by a German regiment near the village of Maslownietche, which was repulsed.

On the Bug, Zlota Lipa and Dnieper rivers there have been no changes, beyond a fruitless attack on the village of Kowachow, on the Bug. Our patrols have returned to the entire front during the last twenty-four hours and made hundreds of prisoners. The enemy left on our front 600 killed and wounded.

DALMATIANS DESERT.

Rome Report Says Two Battalions Refused to Fight.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, July 10.—It was announced today from the Italian frontier that two battalions of the Italian army, now on the Italian frontier, are deserting and have fled to the Austrians. The two battalions, which were fighting in the trenches near the village of Kowachow, on the Bug, have fled to the Austrians. The two battalions, which were fighting in the trenches near the village of Kowachow, on the Bug, have fled to the Austrians.

SIR EDWARD GREY RECOVERS.

Rest Restores Strength to British Statesman's Eyes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, July 10.—It was announced today that Sir Edward Grey, whose eyes were severely injured by incessant application to his duties as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has recovered. Upon the advice of physicians he gave his eyes a complete rest.

SKODA DEADLIEST HOWITZER.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

WARSAW, June 29.—Surgeon-Major Lechintek, who is back from the battle in Galicia, says that seven-eighths of the wounds were from shells, half of these were from big calibre shells and the rest from field howitzers and field guns, including shrapnel shells. "Bullets," says this authority, "played no role. The rifle is the infantryman's toy. The infantryman does not fight. When the big guns have finished the fighting he occupies the trenches which they have won."

The effect of the Skoda 12-centimeter gun, known as "the Pilsener," is worse than the effect of the Krupp "Thick Bertha." The Skoda shells weigh 2,500 pounds. The normal trajectory is seven kilometers, and in soft ground they penetrate twenty feet before exploding. The explosion occurs two seconds after impact. The "Pilseners" are howitzers and, except in diameter, do not resemble Krupp 12-centimeter mortars.

A "Pilsener" shell kills every one within 150 yards, and kills many who are further off. The mere pressure of gas breaks in the partitions and roofs of bomb proof shelters. Scores of men who escape from fragments, stones and showers of earth are killed, maimed or blinded by the pressure of the gas. Men who are only a short distance away are torn to bits. The gas gets into the body cavities and expands, tearing the flesh asunder.

Sometimes only the clothes are stripped off, leaving intact the boots; or men close by not a fragment remains. The clothes disappear and only small metal articles are found. If the shell is very near the explosion mingles the bare skin as if they were struck by lightning. Men who disappear in such explosions are reported missing, as there is no proof of their death.

ITALIAN ARMY HAS PRAYER.

ROME, June 4.—The following prayer has been circulated with the approval of King Victor Emmanuel by the War Department among the Italian troops:

"Lord, bless our arms. Lord of lords, whose servants we are, purify us of all that is evil and ugly, so that the hour of our death may be the hour of our resurrection. Give us the grace to die for our country, for our families, for our children, for our wives and sisters, for the graves of our fathers."

BIG TEUTON GUNS, WEAK RUSSIAN MORALE, CAUSE OF PRZEMYSL FALL

Austrian Officer Who Took Part in Operations Says Fortress Was Smashed to Bits by Austro-German Bombardment, All Obstacles Being Swept Away by the Terrific Fire of Siege Mortars.



THE ineffectiveness of the forts of Przemysl to defend the Russians against the Austro-German attack, when they protected the Austrians for nearly five months is explained by the photographs taken during the Russian occupation of the city. Before they surrendered the city the Austrians, using high explosives, undid the best work of their en-

gineers for two decades. The principal fortifications of the inner circle, as in the case of Fort Hurko, were literally blown to pieces. It was impossible for the Austrians to do this in their mountain forts, which were cut through the solid rock and consisted of a long series of tunnels, but they destroyed their big guns and the Russians had nothing to take their place.

By LIEUT.-COL. A. HEINICKE

of the Austrian Army.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
VIENNA, June 10.—I have just received from Przemysl the following letter written by a fellow officer who took part in the capture of that Galician fortress.

Hard work, great days are lying behind me. On June 3, about 3:30 A. M., at early dawn, I marched into Przemysl. Hard was the fighting, terrible the slaughter, fearful the pictures of the dead and wounded. It's like a dream to me, what I have seen, and you can believe that I am happy and thankful to have lived through these grand times.

I must tell you that the great success of recapturing Przemysl was mostly due to the brilliant work of our troops, not to the artillery, which assisted the storming infantry, preparing the road they had to take. All obstacles such as wire fences, ditches, wolfgraben, wooden, stone, iron and mud barriers were simply swept away by the precise and terrible fire of the many small, big and huge guns.

To watch this heavy artillery duel, to see the air full of white, puffy clouds, with their dangerous contents, was an amazing sight. Such a duel of the greatest type gets on the nerves—it shivers you, and if you are not aware when one of these big guns is fired, it's like receiving a slap in the face.

A great aid to us in fact, since May 1, when the debacle began with our crossing of the River Dunajec—was the broken down morale of the Russian troops. They could not stand any longer the tremendous fire of our well trained artillery. Prisoners have told me that they shivered when they saw the white clouds in the air and heard the hissing noise of the big shells, not to speak of their explosion and the volleys of earth, stone and debris they threw up. Of course prisoners when they are questioned tell tales, invent things to please, but after hearing the same story over and over again and at different places, a good deal of truth is in it, and one can form an opinion.

Over and over we found out that the Russians made a great mistake in bringing their landmines along to the front and keeping the reserves too long in the interior, far away from the battlefield. Although these reserves are of very good material, their lack of plan is noticeable everywhere; they cannot stand the strain of our well seasoned and fireproof men. These Russian reserves are all men in the best age, well built, of strong physique, but fighting is hard for them, and to see, as we did now and again before Przemysl, 100 men in a line holding up both hands and waving white flags is difficult to understand from the standpoint of a brave and good soldier.

Russians Masters of Retreat.
It has been noticed at various times the past eleven months of war that the Russians are great masters in retreat. I found out by this observing their retreat, making it without losing many men or much material. But this skill in going back in fairly good order is becoming a most dangerous sort of game for them. The common private is not used to it, waits for it when the struggle gets hot and dangerous, even if the Russian is a much greater number, say 100 against 25 of our men. They either run back or give themselves up. Many times victory is with them, still they give in. This sort of thing was noticed a great deal in the fighting around Przemysl.

After we had the fortress nearly totally surrounded, only one way toward the interior was left open to the enemy. The morale of the enemy began to break down under our heavy artillery fire and the Russian soldiers, although in some parts of the fortress and outlying forts the enemy was still fighting furiously in others he was already in full retreat, and he saved men and guns, but he had no time to carry away provisions and war stores of all kinds. We could see everywhere that the Russians were taken by surprise through our quick advance.

This staggering quickness of our advance could not even be stopped by the reinforcements the enemy brought from Lemberg, and the numerous regiments from the army collected to defend the fortress which were sent to the front. All these troops were swallowed up in the whirlwind of our successive victorious engagements. Thus the weakened garrison, which had not enough men to defend with success all of the forts, had to abandon the outer circle and go back under the violent pressure of the cavalry under Berndt and the Tenth Corps, which advanced in quick marches from the southwest.

The resistance of the enemy was especially bitter round the fort called Pilsener. Up till the end of May the Austrians had only light field artillery to bombard the fortress; the heavy guns were still in the rear waiting for the roads, bridges, etc., to be repaired. On their arrival the campaign became more intense and they assisted the Tenth Corps very much. Przemysl was successfully stormed by our infantry on May 29. The wire fences and other obstacles hindered the storming very much, but the defenders had to give in and left the fort in our hands.

The Russian concentrated now some 300 heavy artillery shells on Przemysl, but we in turn had to give it up, but our infantry kept close to it on elevated ground, thus preventing the enemy from getting a footing in it. On the

north front right down to the River San stood the Bavarian division under Gen. Lieut. Kneusel, assisted by a Prussian regiment of the Garde and another Prussian Liniel regiment, also a battalion of Honved cavalry.

As soon as we had been able to close the circle of heavy artillery round Przemysl, the heavy bombardment started—that was on May 30 at noon, and from the smallest mountain battery up to the 42 centimeter giants the combined German and Austrian artillery shelled the fortress.

In the meantime all the infantry worked itself close up to the wire fences, but we found these obstacles so hard to take that the bombardment had to be continued during May 31 to prepare the ground for storming. About noon the same day during a spell in the firing a Prussian subaltern crawled under shelter up to the fort No. 14 to find out the effect of the bombardment.

He found several saps in the obstacles and noticed that the machineguns (Schlesierchen) had been left by the enemy. Quickly he advanced with a few men he had beckoned to himself up to the parapets, which had been deserted during the heavy fire by the Russians. But as soon as the firing ceased they came back in haste and found the sappers, and his few men, who pointed at once their guns at the enemy and the latter, instead of making an attack, threw away their guns and lifted up their hands.

In the meantime other Prussians had come, and in a short time the whole fortification was taken by the storming soldiers. So position after position fell into our hands, and although the enemy tried to recapture them he failed everywhere.

As the western wing of our infantry advanced close to Fort No. 10, it did its very best to stop us, but was soon silenced by our heavy artillery. Fort No. 10 was very well fortified and our infantry could not get through the wire fences. To force these obstacles would have meant wasting life, so they waited until the next morning. As soon as it got light the heavy guns opened fire on the 30.5 centimeters, opened fire on the fort. After a few shots heavy clouds began to rise above that position, and very soon the defenders came out on the parapets, holding their hands up. Most of them were made prisoners. Too late arrived the Russian reserves; our troops already had taken possession of Fort No. 10 and drove the Russian relief forces back with heavy losses.

In the meantime the army which had taken Przemysl advanced against the enemy position north of Zurawica. Hot fighting resulted here in driving back all Russian attacks, and on the evening of June 2 the heights of Zurawica were in our hands.

Still the Noyan had to be taken, a splendidly fortified and difficult position, but our troops prepared to attack it. They found these forts empty. The enemy had evacuated them, and Przemysl was in our hands! Although the Russian reserves were still in the rear, the reserves would arrive, the demoralization among the Russian troops had become so wide and unshakable that they would not stand a renewed bombardment of our heavy mortars; further proof that the victory was due to the splendid efficiency of our heavy artillery.

The retreat of Przemysl was such a middle that when our troops entered the town they found to their greatest surprise that the Russian troops had been driven out. The Russian soldiers, who had been there during the fighting, the fortresses were in Russian hands. The Russians had no time to remove these invalids and they were glad to surrender when the tremendous bombardment told them plainly that the fortress was besieged. But their surprise reached its height when Austrians entered the hospital and shook hands with them.

These wounded men had of course not the slightest notion what was going on; they had not heard of the victory, they had not seen the united armies; they had not dreamed of the victory at Gorlice. Russian officers told them that the army of the Czar was advanced far on Budapest. But from May 19 these wounded men had noticed a certain excitement among the garrison of Przemysl; long lines of wagon trains passed out of the fortress; day and night the guns were firing, the short commands could be heard. Why, if the Russians were advancing on Budapest, were these long trains of war material coming out of the fortress? There was something suspicious about this. At last it was whispered that these long lines of wagons were those of the beaten Russian Cossack army.

On May 25 the unrest grew worse in the hospital, especially as the sound of heavy artillery got worse and nearer every hour. A wounded Austrian officer asked a Russian doctor: "Why are you so nervous?" and he made this excuse: "We heard today that our Commander in Chief, Nikolaus Nikolaewitch, has been attacked by Baron Siewers and wounded by a revolver shot." Of course it was a pretence. The real reason was that the Russians already guessed their fate. From that time the fortress was evacuated gradually, all war material not absolutely necessary being removed toward Lemberg.

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GERMAN ARTILLERY CHECKS 3 ATTACKS

Official Report Says That French Failed in Efforts at Launois.

SAPPERS AGAIN AT WORK

BERLIN, via London, July 10.—The following report of operations in both theatres of war was issued to-night by the General Staff:

In the western theatre military activity was only slight along the entire front throughout the day. Three French attacks at Launois, on the southern slope of Hill 631, near Bante-Sapt, broke down under our artillery fire.

In the night a projecting French trench was taken by storm in the Champagne district, northeast of the Beauséjour Farm. Joining this trench to the east we captured a few successful mining explosions.

Seventeen Allied aeroplanes isolated fighting at close quarters took place.

In the forest of Le Pretre we improved our new positions by making an advance.

Since the 4th of July 1,798 prisoners, including twenty-one officers, were taken, and three cannon, twelve machine guns and eighteen mine throwers were captured in the battles between the Meuse and the Moselle.

At Leintrey, which is a few miles north of the Moselle, the night advance made by our sappers against our outer positions was repulsed.

In the eastern theatre an attack made by the enemy on the 9th of July was repulsed.

A Count Szechenyi Killed.

LONDON, July 10.—Some of the best known men of the Hungarian nobility have been killed on the battlefield, says the Budapest correspondent of the Post. They are Count Bela Esterhazy, son-in-law of Count Andrássy, Count Nicholas Zichy and a Count Szechenyi.

TOLMINO STILL IN AUSTRIANS' HANDS

Rome Denies Report of Its Capture, but Says City Is Besieged.

VIENNA FEARS NEW DASH

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun

LONDON, July 10.—The report published earlier in the week that the Italian forces attacking on the Gorizia front had occupied Tolmino was officially denied in Rome today. It is stated, however, that Tolmino is the objective of a strong Italian offensive, which is pushed energetically.

It is reported that the Austrians are feverishly fortifying their railroad lines leading to the interior of the empire, apprehensive that the Italians will cut more of these lines of communication. Especially heavy forces are said to be massed along the Graz-Vienna line, at the Brenner Pass, and on the Pontafel-Vienna line. Entrenched camps have been built at Klagenfurt and Graz.

The official report issued in Vienna which has been telegraphed to London, via Amsterdam, said: The coastal frontier is quiet. A violent attack of the enemy near Sarsa-sino was repulsed.

An attack against our positions near Kreutzberg (Monte Croce) on the Carinthian front was checked. Several battalions of the enemy attacked Col di Lana on Thursday afternoon. The fire from our forts forced them to retreat. Another battalion attacked on Friday forenoon. We opened fire on them at short range inflicting great losses on the enemy, who was obliged to retreat.

AUSTRIANS FAIL.

Rome Reports Repulse of Surprise Attacks on Heights.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, July 10.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:

The enemy insistently repeated his attacks in the Valle di Duone yesterday. Strong infantry contingents, supported by artillery, attempted a surprise attack against Malga Leno, which completely failed. Instead, our infantry continued to advance from Malga Sarca and Costabellina to a position in the Val Teragnolo.

During the night of July 9 two fierce attacks against our Vulture positions (on the Carinthian frontier) were repulsed.

The Alpine after scaling Mount Tofana (10,000 feet high) in the Trazzanes Valley (on the eastern Trentino frontier) surprised the enemy who was entrenched, and captured his position. We took twenty prisoners.

On the Isonzo the enemy employed medium calibre artillery, to which we replied.

On the night of July 10 violent attacks against our positions on the Carno plateau were repulsed.

SUBMARINES GET THREE.

British, Italian and Norwegian Craft Are Sunk.

LONDON, July 10.—A British, Italian and a Norwegian steamship were sunk today by German submarines. The British steamship Ellesmere was shelled and then torpedoed and sunk off the Cornish coast, one of her men being killed.

The Clito, presumably an Italian steamship, and the Norwegian steamship Nordaas also were sunk. The submarine which sank the Nordaas towed the boat containing the crew for twenty-five miles.

During this period the arrivals and sailings at the ports of Great Britain numbered 1,360.

REWARD FOR CLEARY UPHELD.

Attorney-General Submits Opinion to Father of Slain Youth.

NEW CITY, N. Y., July 10.—Attorney-General Woodbury has submitted to Fred Newman of Haverstraw an opinion that District Attorney Thomas Gagan has the authority to offer a reward for former Town Clerk William V. Cleary, who killed Newman's son, Eugene, and who is now wanted on a charge of grand larceny.

County Attorney C. Hofstatter recently advised the Board of Supervisors that the county could not offer a reward. The chairman of the board, Josiah Feltz, was indicted with Cleary for shooting young Newman, has just submitted to the county a bill of \$204.61, the cost of the trial.

SAYS BRITISH SANK POMMERN.

London Paper Hears That Was the Vessel Torpedoed in Baltic.

LONDON, July 10.—The Evening Standard declared this afternoon that it had reliable information that the German warship sunk in the Baltic July 2 by a British submarine attached to the Russian squadron, was the battleship Pommern. The Pommern displaced 13,200 tons and carried about 700 men.

SOLDIERS GET MEDALS.

London, June 10.—Notable incidents of the war figure in the awards made by the Royal Humane Society this week.

A bronze medal was conferred on Private A. Deighton, Royal Fusiliers, for his rescue of a Frenchman at Armentieres on May 7. The man was digging for a German shell and broke through into the underground crater formed by the late explosion of the shell and was overcome by the fumes.

Private J. Smith of the Fusiliers went to his help, but was also overcome. Private Deighton with a rope went into the cavity, which was some 14 feet deep, and managed to get both men out, but Private Smith did not recover.

A medal was presented to Lieut. W. F. Bruce, 4th Divisional Signal Company, for his gallant rescue of two men from the canal at La Bassée on May 13.

The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, July 4.—A Russian Baltic fleet meets and disperses a German fleet off the island of Gotland, the Germans losing the Albatross, a mine layer, and a cruiser of the Deutschland class. German batteries heavily bombard Belgian positions, while French batteries retaliate in the vicinity of Neuville. Berlin admits losing positions on the Hagen Heights in Alsace and claims a continued advance north of the Dnieper. The Italians take Tolmino, an important point in their advance upon Goritz.

MONDAY, July 5.—Berlin announces the capture of 2,556 French troops during the first two days of July in the Argonne fighting. The French War Office says that a strong German attack against the French positions on the Ablain to Angres road was repulsed. The Italians practically destroy Fort Hansel, one of the Malborghetto defences. German submarines sink four British merchantmen, making a total of nineteen ships sunk during the week ended June 30. The Russian retreat from Galicia continues at all points.

TUESDAY, July 6.—Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports that Turkish losses during the last four days of June amounted to 20,000. The British gains during the encounter were not appreciable. The Italians draw closer to Goritz, a body of cavalrymen making a dash into the city and retiring with slight losses. The Germans make a decisive gain in the Le Pretre forest, taking 1,000 un wounded prisoners.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.—The British troops make slight gains north of Ypres. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the British losses during the landing operations at the Gallipoli peninsula amounted to 14,000 men and officers. Russian forces offer stubborn resistance east of Krasnik, taking 2,000 prisoners. The Italian advance on the Corso plateau, north of Montefalcone, progresses slowly.

THURSDAY, July 8.—The Germans make slight gains south of St. Mihiel, between Alilly and the Apremont forest. The Italian War Office announces the capture of 15,000 Austrian troops during recent fighting on the Corso plateau. The Russian stand north of Krasnik continues. The German guns destroy the cathedral at Arns.

FRIDAY, July 9.—The Italian cruiser Amalfi is torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine in the upper Adriatic. The French advance north of the Souchez railway station. Official reports respecting the battle of Gully Ravine, June 28, on the Gallipoli peninsula, state that the Allies gained a mile of coast line, taking four lines of Turkish trenches. Rumania rejects the Austro-German neutrality offers, but negotiations continue.

SATURDAY, July 10.—A breach occurs between David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, and Lord Kitchener respecting the fitness of Major-Gen. Stanley B. von Donop, Master General of the Ordnance, which threatens serious political consequences. Lord Kitchener appeals for more men for the British army. The German military forces in German Southwest Africa surrender to the British. The French report gains near Ban de Sapt, in the Vosges.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

THE MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Patrons spending the heated term out of town, and finding it necessary to replenish their Summer wardrobes, are reminded that through the medium of B. Altman & Co.'s Mail Order Service any of the Store's merchandise may be obtained as effectually as by the ordinary method of shopping, without any personal trouble whatever and with no more delay than is required for the transmission of the order and the shipment of goods.

In view of the fact that the Store is closed all day on Saturdays during July and August, it is requested that orders be placed sufficiently early to allow time for satisfactory fulfillment.

FREE SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE—Purchases, whether charged or paid for in cash, will be forwarded free of charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States.

Summer Sales for Monday, July 12th:

A Sale of Summer Hosiery

will offer excellent values at the prices quoted.

WOMEN'S HOSE

Black or White Silk, with cotton tops and soles per pair 60c.

Black or White Silk per pair \$1.10

White Silk, with clocks embroidered in black, per pair \$1.65

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Black or Colored Silk per pair 38c.

Black Cotton or Lisle Thread, per pair 28c.

CHILDREN'S FANCY WHITE SOCKS

in a diversity of attractive styles, per pair 20c.

Summer Dress Materials

consisting of 9,000 yards of Imported Linen Mixtures and Printed Cotton Voiles, in a variety of desirable colors (no white), will be placed on sale at the special price of 20c. per yard

Extraordinary Reductions

will go into effect to-morrow in the prices of

Misses' Summer Dresses,

Suits and Separate Skirts

which will be marked, to facilitate a quick disposal, as follows:

Dresses of voile, crepe or linen,

at \$3.75, 5.00, 6.75 & 9.50

Tailored Suits

Of linen, at \$9.50 Of golf cord, at \$12.50

Washable Skirts at 2.75 & 3.75

Fancy Net Dresses, 8.50, 12.50 & 14.50

(Department on the Second Floor)

A Special Selection of Household Linens

will be marked at much below the customary prices for to-morrow and Tuesday.